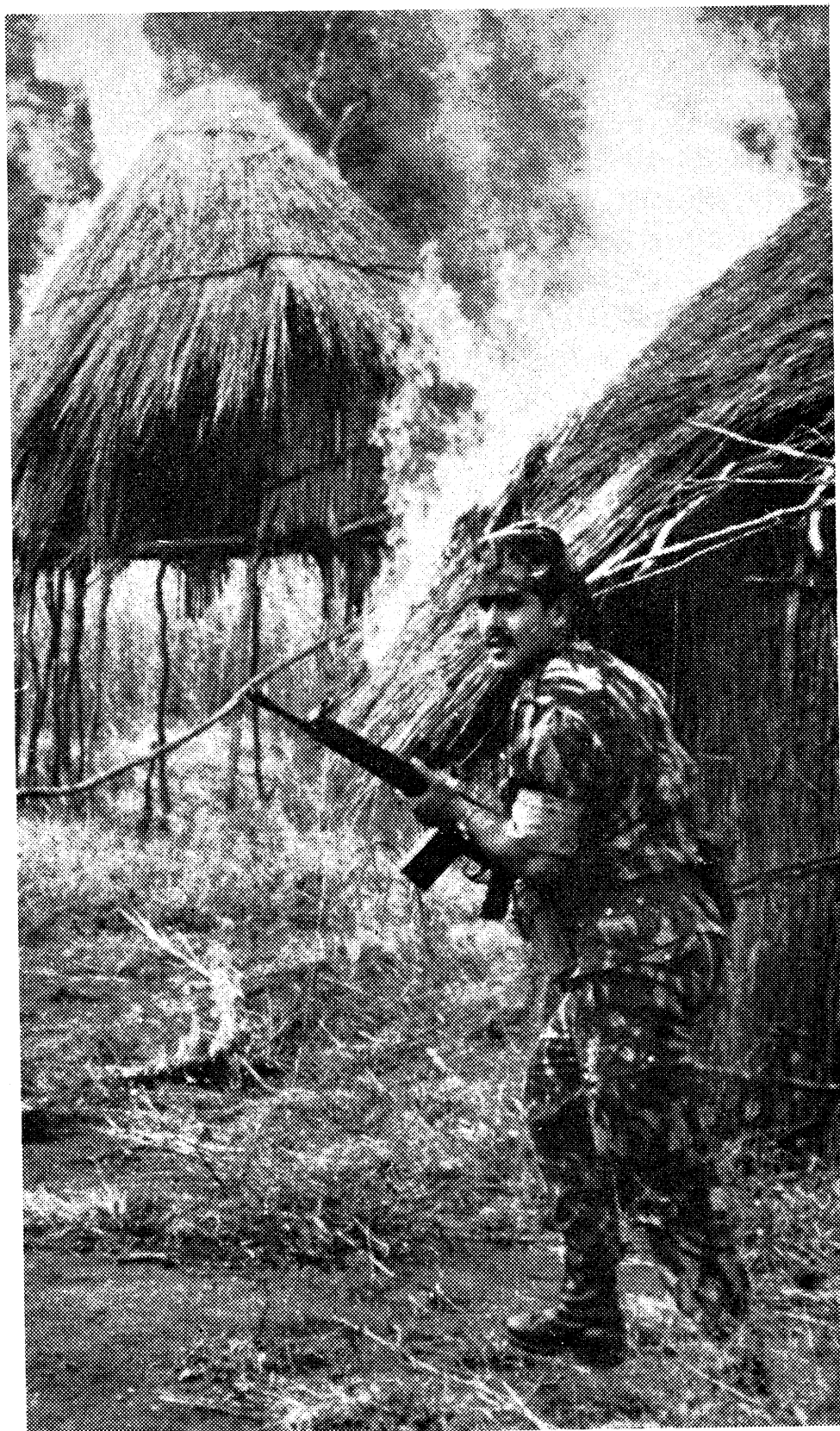




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COMRADES: Ron Alden, Linda Cohen, Safra Epstein

CORRESPONDENTS: Schofield Coryell--Paris
Richard Trench--Belfast

PORTUGAL MILITARY COUP--Cont from page 9

can only aid the Africans. "It's great for the Africans fighting the Portuguese," said one New York observer of African politics. "What is happening in Portugal is an admission that they can't keep their African colonies. They can't win."

--30--

WE ARE NOT NEARLY OUT OF OUR MONEY PROBLEMS YET, FOLKS. JUST BECAUSE WE ARE PRODUCING FULL PACKETS AGAIN, WITH LOTS OF EXCITING STORIES AND GRAPHICS, IS NO INDICATION THAT MONEY IS ROLLING IN. WE ARE TAKING THEM ONE AT A TIME, HOPING THAT YOU CAN PULL US OUT OF OUR HOLE. BUT AS YET, THAT AIN'T HAPPENED.

LOTS OF YOU HAVE RESPONDED, WITH REALLY GREAT LETTERS, AND EXTRA MONEY. IT GIVES US A GOOD FEELING TO READ WHAT YOU HAVE TO SAY ABOUT US, AND WE APPRECIATE YOUR HELP TREMENDOUSLY.

BUT WE WISH WE COULD RECEIVE LETTERS LIKE THIS FROM MORE OF YOU, ACCOMPANIED BY LARGE CHECKS MAKING UP THOSE BACK BILLS OF YOURS.

PLEASE KEEP IT COMING. YOU CAN SOLVE OUR MONEY PROBLEMS. ALL OF YOU ARE GONNA HAVE TO HELP IF WE ARE TO BE ABLE TO GET SOLVENT AND STABLE.

PLANT CLOSING REVERSED--CONTINUED FROM PAGE 12

At the appeal hearing which resulted in the stay, attorneys for Reserve, which produces 15% of the iron ore used in the nation's steelmaking blast furnaces, voiced another threat. "Quite soon," said Edward Fride, one of the attorneys, "you're going to have a ripple effect that's going to have a significant effect on the whole economy of the United States."

That helped "convince" one of the judges on the panel to grant a stay. He expressed skepticism that "another two or three weeks is going to make a significant difference in the health of these people."

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[See packet #607 for the first part of this interview as well as graphics to go along with this one. Interview can be run in two sections or each section can be run alone.]

PART II

FIGHTING THE MILITARY FROM THE INSIDE: GI ORGANIZING IN GERMANY

LIBERATION News Service

(Editor's note: The following is the second of a two part interview with Linda Lucas, a black woman and former WAC who works with Fight bAck, a GI organizing project in Heidelberg, West Germany. Fight bAck puts out a GI underground newspaper of the same name which is distributed to many of the nearly 200 U.S. military bases scattered all over West Germany.)

In the following interview she talks about women in the military, drugs and the GI project.

YOU MENTIONED SEXISM ALONG WITH RACISM AS TWO OF THE BIG THINGS DIVIDING PEOPLE IN THE MILITARY. WOULD YOU DESCRIBE THE SEXISM.

The main way it comes out is the kinds of jobs women are assigned to--secretarial tasks, or just menial jobs in general.

Women can be in much longer and still not be promoted. If a general doesn't like you or maybe your legs aren't pretty, you can be transferred. It has no relation to the job at all--it's just a purely sexist policy.

The Army has increased its attempts to recruit women. It's based on two factors: because women can still be controlled somewhat more than men at this point, and because they need women to fill the slack because they're not getting the number of recruits they need.

Now the military says you can be a pilot; you can be one of 50 women on a ship of 300 men; you can even have children and join the Army.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN, THAT YOU CAN TAKE YOUR CHILDREN?

As I understand it, you just have to have somebody take care of your children during basic training. Then after that you can pick up your children and you can be assigned somewhere together. To me this seems like they're directly trying to appeal to third world women who might have a couple of children; have hassles from welfare; might have all kinds of difficulties that would make the military look like a good opportunity.

HOW DO GIs RELATE TO WACs?

A lot of the GIs have the attitude that the women in the military are there to serve them--that in fact they're "government issue." The Navy has a saying "Join the Navy and Ride the WAVES." The Army has equivalent sayings. Many of the GIs' basic attitude is that the women are either prostitutes in uniform or lesbians--those are the two categories. It makes it very hard for the women.

HOW DO YOU TRY TO REACH WACs?

It's a lot harder to contact the women because they're not as visible as the men. You can spot GIs because they're the only Americans who wear short

hair and have black shoes. You can't really identify the women so readily. They don't hang out in groups of 5 or 6 the way the men do. They don't have a particular guest house where they all congregate--the majority of women stay on the installations. So you have to have access to the military installations and to the enlisted peoples' clubs where the women hang out.

We try to talk to the women about the specific ways they're being used and try to help some of them see that. Some WACs don't recognize the sexism that happens to them on a day to day level--serving on the escort service for example.

They have an escort service where you drive the generals around and the wives and dependants whose husbands don't want to be bothered. Someone told us about an incident at Ft. Mead in Maryland where one WAC who was on escort service was kicked off because she wasn't pretty enough.

DO YOU ALSO TRY TO TALK TO THE WIVES OF GIs?

We do. The women who are married to men in the military are even more isolated than their husbands. Some of them stay in their apartments and never leave, they're afraid of everything. Their husbands have the only car if they have one.

We also try to deal with the relationship between gay women and straight women. As a gay woman I feel the barriers have to be broken down. It's difficult sometimes for me to talk to black sisters because there's this stereotype about gay women. So it's a problem--I don't want to alienate the black sisters but at the same time I want them to recognize that there's a lot of stereotyping going on and try to break some of that down.

IS IT TRUE THAT A LOT OF GAY WOMEN JOIN THE MILITARY AS ONE PLACE WHERE THEY CAN BE GAY?

It's true. It's a place where women can meet other women. At the same time some of the women see it as a security thing--they can have a job for 20 years--even though the Army has its witchhunts and everything.

HAVE THERE BEEN ANY WITCHHUNTS OF GAYS IN GERMANY?

No. The only one I heard of recently was in Camp Pendleton in California where approximately one third of the women marines were discharged.

ANTI-GAY BIAS MUST MAKE IT VERY DIFFICULT TO GET WACs TOGETHER.

Not only that. The gay women are much more intimidated than the other women. In order to reach them, they have to be convinced that we all have to get together and that's their biggest fear--people finding out about their gayness. It's just another means that the Army has to control the WACs.

WHAT'S THE DRUG SITUATION IN GERMANY?

There's a lot of drugs there and the military brings a lot of them in.

MILITARY, MEANING WHO?

The people we know have been mainly getting their drugs from officers or NCOs. They're the ones who fly the planes into Indochina and have contacts.

A lot of people are very spaced out. There's a lot of hashish around but there's more heroin and barbituates--to the extent that some GIs are almost not able to function at all. We have seldom ever been on a military installation when we haven't see somebody layed out in the first half hour we were there. And the more oppressive the base is, the more addicts are around.

For example, Baumholder is a punitive place. They transfer anybody who speaks up, anybody who is a political activist, to Baumholder.

WHY THERE MORE THAN ANY OTHER PLACE?

Because there are 30,000 GIs there. There's almost no way to get away from the Army--anywhere you go. You can't go anywhere in the town without being totally surrounded by the Army. There are maybe two buses a day from Baumholder to the closest city. So if you don't have a car, which most lower ranking EMs [Enlisted Men] don't have, you can't go.

Because of all this, there's a high incidence of drugs on base. We went to a court martial there; we were there for a whole day and I would say we saw at least 10 people who were loaded to the point of not being able to walk. And we were in just one company. The last thing we saw thenight that we left was three guys dragging their buddy in as we went out the door.

In Heidelberg, they have a one or two block street where most of the dealing goes on. It's very open, very out in the street dealing. It's just like selling newspapers. In one of the major hospital areas, there have been as many as 12 ODs a month.

We went to a Rolling Stones concert to distribute newspapers. The concert was supposed to be at 7 pm and we got there at noon--we figured people could stay conscious that long if we got there really early. In the course of the two hours that we were there, we saw someone who had set up a stand at the corner of the park and he was openly saying "Get your scag and hash here." And he had a line starting. By the time we left at 2 pm, people were just layed out. They couldn't sit up at all they were so drugged out--mostly from heroin and barbituates.

WHAT HAS THE ARMY'S RESPONSE BEEN?

The Army decided that their way of handling heroin addicts was "We'll put you in the hospital for three days and that should dry you out of your addiction." Then they let them out of the hospital and they're just as addicted after the three days as they were before except they're dried out a little bit. The Army in essence says it's the addicts' fault that they've become addicted and not to recognize that the conditions are so bad in Germany that people are just driven to drugs.

As we see it, many people become addicted because they're so isolated and alone and just nothing to do. The Army discourages them from going out and mingling with the German people. They just stay on the base. We've known GIs who have been there for two years and never left the military installation--they're afraid to go out in the German towns. Or they'll be told things like "Stay on the post and spend you money here--don't go out and spend your money on the German economy." Most of the drug traf-

ficing is right on the military installation.

All the attributes that have been laid on black people are transferred to the German people--they stink, they're dirty, they just gonna beat you for your money, they're a bunch of crooks. All of these things that would inhibit people from going out and socializing with the German people.

And the more these people stay around the military base, the more frustrated they become and the more they get into drugs. If you don't get high, you have no one to talk to. If you get loaded, everyone's your friend.

WHY DON'T YOU DESCRIBE SOME OF FIGHT BACK'S ACTIVITIES?

Basically Fight bAck evolved from different GI groups that have been around Germany since 1970. Heidelberg Liberation Front, FTA with Pride, and finally Fight bAck.

We're located in Heidelberg which is the U.S. Army in Europe Headquarters. People have said that we picked a bad place to organize because that means there is more military intelligence there than any place else.

At our monthly meetings they have cameras which are almost two feet long--peering out of windows, everywhere, down the block, across the street. They're been known to take pictures of license plates in a six block radius and blow them up to 8 1/2 by 11. If the license plates happen to belong to GIs, they blow them up and send them back to their unit.

We've been successfully infiltrated. We can't avoid that because we are open and above-board about what we do. There have been times where there have been more military intelligence there than us.

Yet knowing this, people still continue to come. Especially at bases where there is increased harassment. In fact you can tell when there is more harassment at one base, more people come to the meetings.

Since the ceasefire in Indochina, we have primarily focussed on racism and sexism in the Army. We realized that a lot of people are in the military because of economic necessity. So we had to try to change the basic living conditions and rights of people within the Army.

Our monthly meetings are primarily kind of a social function; a way of giving enlisted people some place to go and trying to improve communications. They get a chance to get together and talk about the different policies at their bases and how to combat them.

We put out a monthly newspaper as an alternative to the military press because, over there, the Army has total control over the media. Since most GIs don't speak German, most GIs have to listen to Armed Forces Radio. If you have a TV and you don't have some kind of adapter, you can only get Armed Forces Network stations. The only newspaper in English is Stars and Stripes--we refer to that as Stars and Lfes. So we put out Fight bAck to give them something else to read, some other things to

think about.

Usuaully most of our contacts are through coun-
selling, through legal hassles. That's one of the
reasons why we haven't had contact with too many
women. Most of the women, again, don't believe
they should complain about the situation because of
the attitude that--they joined, they didn't have to,
they weren't drafted. But recently we've been able
to go out to the bases where the women are and have
more contact with them in their living quarters,
nightclubs that they go to, whatever they do.

HOW DO YOU DEAL WITH THE FACT THAT THE PEOPLE
YOU ARE TRYING TO ORGANIZE ARE ONLY TEMPORARILY STA-
TIONED IN GERMANY?

We recognize that. We try to get people turned
on to the movement so that when they get back to
the U.S. and begin to work in factories, begin to be
part of the labor force, they might continue the
struggle.

-30-

219 BLACK STUDENTS ARRESTED DURING BUILDING OCCUPATION AT UNIV. OF CONN.

STORRS, Connecticut (LNS)--State police moved
onto the University of Connecticut campus at 6 am
on April 23 arresting 219 black students who had
occupied the university library for 18 hours. The
next day, about 50 students, mostly whites expressing
support for the black students, were arrested at the
same building as they occupied it.

Three weeks earlier, the Organization of Afro-
American Students (OAAS) had met to discuss what
actions they would take to protest on-campus research
into genetic influences on intelligence. The studies
being conducted by two bio-behavioral anthropologists
at the university maintain that blacks, through gen-
etics, are intellectually inferior to whites.

In addition, OAAS also formulated demands for
the employment of more minority personnel on campus
and the allocation of better facilities for a cul-
tural activities center. The current center is a
"rickety old house" slated to be torn down by the
university soon, along with other housing in the area,
to make room for a new university building.

On April 11 about 300 black students marched
on the administration building to officially present
their demands to the university president Glen Fer-
guson. The black students set April 16 as a date
for a reply but Ferguson only responded by referring
the demands on to other administrators. On April 17,
about 300 black students again marched on the admin-
istration building to demand a more concrete response.
This time Ferguson didn't bother to reply at all.

So on the night of April 23, about 250 black
students took over the huge reading room of the un-
iversity library. At 3 am Ferguson issued a warning
that he was going to call the police, giving as ul-
timatium to leave or face trespassing and other
charges. Some students left after the ultimatum,
but the vast majority remained.

At about 6 am, 60 Connecticut State Troopers
moved into the building and began arresting stud-

ents. According to a spokesman for the black
student paper Contac, "Everyone held hands to
make sure no one was picked on individually." Nevertheless, there were reports of students
being shoved on their faces as they were packed
into university busses to be taken to the police
station. The university infirmary reported that
two students were injured badly enough to re-
quire treatment.

Those arrested were released the same day
and later that night the OAAS and the Federation
of Student Service Organizations called a meet-
ing to decide how they would respond to the po-
lice action. According to a spokesman for Contac,
blacks who had been arrested explained to white
students that this was "not a fight against white
students, but against the people in power."

The following day about 600 black and white
students demonstrated to protest the arrests and,
that night, about 50 white students took over
the library as a show of support and were ar-
rested. The student groups feel that since only
a week of school is left not much more will hap-
pen this year. OAAS, however, said that it is
planning to keep the issue alive over the summer
and fight again for the demands in the fall.

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ENVIRONMENTAL GROUP FINGERS 1974 "DIRTY DOZEN" CONGRESSMEN

WASHINGTON (LNS)--A national environmental
group, Environmental Action, has labelled 12 con-
gressmen--including high ranking members of the
Interior, Agriculture and Commerce Committees--
the "Dirty Dozen" and called for their defeat in
the 1974 elections on the basis of their poor
record on environmental issues.

Stating that "all our efforts at teaching
these twelve men the 'ecological facts of life'
have failed," the environmentalists announced
that they were turning to the voters to "rise up
in anger and purge Congress of some of its most
repressive and entrenched members."

The group pointed out that 50% of previous
Dirty Dozen candidates named by them were defeated
in 1970 and 1972, including former Interior Com-
mittee Chairman Wayne Aspinall of Colorado and
former Public Works Committee Chairman George
Fallon of Maryland.

The 1974 list includes: Sam Steiger (R-Ariz.),
second ranking Republican on the Interior Committ-
ee; Frank Stubblefield (D-Ky.), vice-chairman of
the Agriculture Committee and Samuel Devine (R-Ohio),
ranking Republican on the Interstate Commerce Com-
mittee. Additional Dirty Dozen candidates are Glenn
Davis (R-Wis), William Hudnut (R-Ind), John Hunt
(R-NJ), Earl Landgrebe (R-Ind), Roger Mathias (R-Cal),
Dale Milford (D-Tex), William Scherle (R-Iowa),
Burt Talcott (R-Cal) and Roger Zion (R-Ind).

The environmental group explained that the
Dirty Dozen campaign is used as an educational
and organizing tool. For more information contact:
Environmental Action, Rm 731, 1346 Connecticut Ave.,
N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. (202) 833-1845. -30-

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more

PANTHER HOUSE IN OAKLAND RAIDED BY POLICE;
TERMED "SAME OLD TYPE OF HARASSMENT" BY PARTY

OAKLAND, California (LNS)--Oakland and Berkeley police swept into a house occupied by members of the Black Panther Party here at 5am on April 16 arresting ten men and four women. No one was injured when the nine policemen entered the building with a search warrant for an assault suspect they said was staying there.

In the course of the search police claim they found illegal arms and a quantity of marijuana. The 14 people staying in the house--which was used by the Party as a campaign headquarters for next years city council elections--were charged with conspiracy, possession of illegal weapons and possession of dangerous drugs.

Soon after bail for the 14 was set at \$280,000 (\$20,000 each), Black Panther Party chairman Bobby Seale, who was not one of those arrested, told a press conference that the police action was "politically inspired." Terming the search of the Panther house "the same old type of hysterical harassment," Seale added that "these charges are absurd." He continued by saying that the arrests were "a plot to discredit the party in the eyes of the people because we have the ability to take the next election."

The Panthers plan to field a slate of five candidates for the five openings on the nine member Oakland city council. "We have been quietly organizing 3,000 precinct workers in the community for the upcoming city elections one year from now," Seale explained. He added that if they win those five seats "That would be a majority, and that would bring about people's control in Oakland. And that is what the power structure wants to stop."

The Panther Party also noted that the raid on the house was in direction contradiction to an agreement reached several years ago by attorney Charles Garry and the Oakland, Berkeley and San Francisco police. In an attempt to stop the brutal raids on Panther offices that resulted in many Panther deaths and injuries, Garry offered to act as a middleman whenever warrants were issued against Panthers. In that agreement the Panthers said that if Garry was contacted before any police action was taken, the person named in the warrant would be surrendered to police through Garry's office.

The San Francisco Chronicle ran a photograph with a story about the raid that showed weapons of almost every description. Without making any reference to the photograph, the caption listed the weapons which police claim to have confiscated. The fact that the photo was actually several years old lends support to the Panthers contention that the raid was an attempt to discredit the Party for the upcoming election.

Aware that they had no case, Oakland police were forced to drop the charges the next day. And, in compliance with their end of the agreement, the Panthers, through Charles Garry, turned over to police the person named in the warrant which was used as the excuse for the raid. Twenty-one year old Michael W. Foster had told police that he was beaten on the night of

April 15 while hitchhiking. According to police, Foster said that his attacker lived in the Panther house. He was not seriously injured. On that evidence a search warrant was issued and the 5am raid was carried out.

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SAIGON GOV'T BREAKS PARIS TALKS WITH PRG:
"A DELIBERATE POLICY OF REJECTING THE PARIS ACCORDS

by Schofield Coryell

PARIS (LNS)--The Saigon government broke off negotiations in Paris with the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vitenam (PRG) on April 16. The head of the PRG delegation, Nguyen Van Hieu, responded at a special press conference by saying that that "unilateral decision" was carefully "premeditated" and can be regarded as "the culmination of a deliberate policy of rejecting the Paris Peace Accords and pursuing the war" in South Vietnam.

The pretext used by Saigon for the breaking off the talks was the recent capture of the Tang Le Chan base by the People's Liberation Armed Forces (PLAF). Nguyen Van Nieu explained that this base was in reality "an enclave established by the Saigon Army deep inside the liberated zones. It was used as a spring-board for illegal attacks, bombing raids, shelling and land-grabbing operations against the liberated zones [all expressly prohibited by the Paris Accords]."

"Our forces answered these attacks in a fitting manner--we repulsed the invasions of our territory and inflicted serious defeats on the enemy. Finally the Saigon troops became fed up with the role Saigon made them play and evacuated the base."

In answer to questions from journalists, the PRG delegate said that Saigon broke off the Paris Negotiations in order to "create a crisis situation" at the very moment when the U.S. Congress was considering the question of military aid to the Saigon government. And he agreed with New York Times Saigon correspondent James Markham who wrote on April 16 that:

"The move to call off participation in the sterile talks at the Celle-St. Cloud was seen by some diplomats as an attempt to heighten an atmosphere of tension while a military appropriations bill for South Vietnam is before the American Congress."

Nguyen Van Hieu went on to say that increasing numbers of people in the south are showing their opposition to Thieu's tactics of sabotaging the Paris Accords, including attacking PRG held territories and imprisoning thousands of people hostile to his regime. Pointing to the fact that desertions are even more numerous today than they were before the signing of the Paris Accords, he declared that the morale of the Saigon troops is at its lowest ebb. Yet Thieu continues to intensify the war with vital U.S. support.

In addition to \$1.126 billion in military aid

already appropriated for fiscal year 1974 (which ends on June 30), the Pentagon asked this February for \$474 million in supplemental appropriations. The request was rejected by Congress on April 4, but two weeks later the Pentagon announced the discovery of an "accounting error" which will allow them to sidestep Congressional approval and send an additional \$266 million in military aid to South Vietnam.

In a special statement for Liberation News Service, Nguyen Van Hieu declared: "We extend our warmest greetings to those Americans who now as before are opposing the U.S. government's policy of war against the Vietnamese people. We are particularly encouraged by the developing movement against U.S. military and economic aid to the Thieu dictatorship. This is the right path to follow, and we recommend that our American friends continue to work along these lines."

--30--

COLLEGE TRUSTEES VOTE TO PREVENT WOMAN PROFESSOR FROM BRINGING BABY TO CAMPUS

CHULA VISTA, California (LNS)--The Southwestern College Governing Board voted on April 19 to uphold their previous April 1 ruling that bars employees' children from the campus. The policy curbs visits to campus by all employees' children, but right now only affects one employee, Professor Rosanna Holliday, a tenured instructor in early childhood development and director of Southwestern's Child Development Center (a day care center for 2-5 year olds). The board's lone woman member cast the only vote against the decision.

Since January, Holliday has been taking her four month old daughter, Katherine, to school and breast feeding her during her non-teaching hours. "What I do doesn't fit their image of what women do," she said commenting on the ruling. "But I cannot teach one thing in the classroom and do another thing in life."

One board member speaking during the proceedings stated his feelings by comparing Holliday with his wife--who he said--"Took off teaching a year and a half" when their son was born. The week following the governing Board's first decision, Rosanne was forced to find a babysitter off campus and meet her at a nearby gas station to nurse the baby in a parked car.

But on April 15, the first day after Easter vacation, she brought Katherine back to campus in order to test the new regulation. At the same time the American Federation of Teachers--(Holliday's union) local president and her lawyer decided to present a request to the Board for modification or elimination of the policy restricting children.

The trustees based their policy on four objections but focused on the subject of liability as their main concern. If anything happened to the child on campus, they said, liability would belong to the college. James Gattey, lawyer for the AFT disagrees: "It comes down to a power dispute, to the college's prerogative to control its faculty members." After the meeting, Holliday said she had "no plans at this time" to stop bringing her daughter to campus. --30--

[Note to Editors: This is the fourth in a series of articles about the connections between Nixon and organized crime. See packets #590, #594 and #595 for other stories. See graphics this packet for map of Key Biscayne.]

A HISTORY OF KEY BISCAYNE: 'MORE LIKE A CLOSED COMPOUND OF CORRUPTION THAN THE INNOCENT RESORT OF AN ELECTED OFFICIAL'

LIBERATION News Service

(Editor's Note: They say one can judge a person by the company he keeps, and the company that Richard Nixon keeps (and has kept during a 30-year career in public office) offers some solid ground for speculation, if not judgement, on him.

Ever since the 1952 Presidential election campaign in which Nixon (running for Vice President) was forced to go on TV to explain the existence of his first "secret campaign fund," the stain of numerous irregularities has spread over his public and private life. The label "Tricky Dicky" has stuck like glue.

However, in contrast to many people in public life, who choose their public friends and business associates with great care and an eye to the skeptical public, Nixon has been, if anything, doubly persistent in maintaining and expanding his relationships with various unsavory elements, including prominent members of organized crime.

In the wake of the Watergate revelations, many investigators have gone to great lengths to track down the connections between "Tricky Dick" and organized crime elements. So far, substantive connections have been made which involve Nixon with gambling interests in the Bahamas, and to organized crime in pre-Revolutionary Cuba, where it organized and controlled massive gambling, prostitution and drug rackets.

In some cases, Nixon made money; in others he won "introductions" and campaign contributions. In return, he offered prestige, connections and the promise of a "friend in a high place" for many who function on the borderline between "legitimate" and illegitimate private enterprise.

In the case of Key Biscayne, it is not clear that Nixon made much money. It is clear that he purchased some very expensive land very cheap. It is also clear that in building his "Florida White House" on land surrounded by neighbors like ITT president Harold Geneen, Bebe Rebozo and Robert Abplanalp, among others, Nixon was giving a solid hint to what kind of people he feels most "comfortable" and at home with.

The following article discusses the history of Key Biscayne's land development since the 1940's, tracing Nixon's and organized crime's roles in a tangled web of selling and reselling for profit.)

"...Real estate traditionally is used by organized crime to "wash" money: cash obtained from illegitimate enterprises is passed through a legitimate business, making its source hard to trace.

The probes are looking for evidence of influence by underworld financial wizard Meyer Lansky and his associates."

--from a six-part series on Nixon and Bebe Rebozo which appeared in Newsday in 1971.

NEW YORK (LNS)-- The "Florida White House" sits on land which has passed through many hands that are closely associated with organized crime and there is evidence that Richard Nixon knew of these associations and went so far as to cover them up.

Most notably, Nixon purchased two lots on Key Biscayne, in 1967, from the Cape Florida Development Company, one of whose founders was Charles G. (Bebe) Rebozo. At least one of the other developers, Donald Berg, is felt by investigators to have close links to Meyer Lansky, the "chairman of the board" of organized crime in the U.S.

However, a check on the records at the Dade County Court House reveal the Nixon recorded his ownership on only one of the purchased lots, conveniently waiting to record the other lot until 1971, after two previous mortgages on the property had been paid off. These mortgages were held by Arthur Desser, a close associate of both Meyer Lansky and ex-Teamster union president Jimmy Hoffa.

* * *

Before 1940, Key Biscayne was undeveloped and unlinked to the Florida mainland. Its land titles were firmly in the hands of two wealthy northern estates -- the Deerings, a family of Chicago industrialists (who, it has been alleged fronted for "Capone money" in Florida), and the Mathesons, a family of New York financiers.

During the forties, however, the Mathesons offered a large chunk of the island, 808 acres, as a county park if Dade County would finance a causeway to the mainland. Working behind the scenes to set up the details was a man named Ed Ball.

The brother-in-law of Alfred I. duPont, manager of the massive duPont empire in Florida, Ball helped finance and organize the election of his close friend George Smathers, to the U.S. Senate, in 1950. Smathers, a virulent anti-communist, and Ball were both close friends of Bebe Rebozo, who had attended high school with Smathers in Miami.

(According to a 1969 article on Rebozo in Women's Wear Daily, it was Ball, Rebozo and some others who "arranged the necessary introductions which led Nixon to join a New York law firm." The firm was Mudge, Rose Guthrie and Alexander, which Nixon joined after his defeat in the California gubernatorial race in 1962.)

The causeway was finished in the mid-1940's and its completion brought skyrocketing land values to Key Biscayne. At about the same time, the Matheson estate sold 193 acres (known as "tract six") on the southern end of the island. The purchaser was Kenneth Keyes, the head of Keyes Realty Company. Along with three Cuban clients, Keyes set up a different company to purchase tract 6, paying only \$200,000, barely 10% of its assessed value, conservatively set at over \$1.9 million. Tract six was described by the Miami Herald, in 1946, as "probably one of the most valuable pieces of land in the United States, not excepting the financial district of Manhattan."

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Keyes Realty and its lawyers were named in the Kefauver Committee Crime Hearings, held in the U.S. Senate in the early 50's. It was alleged that they had participated in the bribing of Dade County sheriff Jim Sullivan to run Miami as a wide-open gambling town during the mid-40's. The bribery was done on behalf of organized crime interests.

Keyes helped both Nixon and Rebozo in various land deals throughout the fifties and sixties, and in 1971, a Keyes vice-president named Eugenio Martinez helped to form a real estate company named Ameritas in Miami. Ameritas was used as a cover for the principals of the Watergate break-in which took place in 1972. Martinez was one of the original Watergate burglars. The Ameritas offices were originally located one floor below the headquarters for Keyes Realty.

In 1947, a 370-acre parcel of land adjacent to tract six and owned by the Deerings, passed to the Ansan group, a secretive investment group which included Cuban businessmen and political figures, their Miami associates and members of organized crime. A 1948 Internal Revenue Service report linked funds belonging to [Lucky] Luciano or other underworld characters" to the Ansan group.

Attorneys for the Deering estate "negotiated" a price of \$1.7 million for the parcel, well below the conservatively assessed value of \$4 million. The First National Bank of Miami Beach, owned by the Smathers family, acted as trustee for the Ansan group and Smathers law firm worked to keep the sale quiet.

Meanwhile, the Matheson estate had passed more land on to a trio of brothers, Robert, Bruce and Frank Mackle, once again in suspiciously advantageous deals. The brothers Mackle used the land to develop housing tracts on Key Biscayne and by 1953, they opened the Key Biscayne Inn and Villas. One of its regular visitors was Richard Nixon and another was FBI director J. Edgar Hoover.

Besides their somewhat suspicious deals with the Mathesons, however, the Mackles had what may be even closer links to organized crime. In 1958, they entered into a partnership in the General Development Company with Louis Chesler, a business associate of Meyer Lansky. Also investing in General Development were two other Lansky associates, including Michael "Trigger Mike" Coppola, a notorious syndicate "hit man."

The Mackles sold their interest in General Development in 1961, and that year one of the Lansky associates was involved in the fraudulent trading of the company's stock. He was later convicted.

In 1950, the Ansan group sold 547 acres of Key Biscayne to Arthur Desser, associate of Lansky and Jimmy Hoffa. That year Desser received a \$5 million loan from the Teamsters (taken from their Central, Southwest and Southeast Pension Fund). That loan probably went to help cover the \$13 million price of the Ansan parcel.

Again using Pension Fund money, the Teamsters moved to take control of the Miami National Bank, via loans, at about the same time. Within a few years, Desser and his real estate company had become

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more

closely connected with this bank. Also connected to the bank was Meyer Lansky, who, according to a 1969 Federal indictment, used the bank, along with some of his associates, as a depository for skimmed and illicit funds from gambling ventures in Florida and the Bahamas.

Over a ten-year period (from 1956-66) of Teamster-syndicate control of the Miami National Bank, six top executives and three other directors of the bank were subjects of government indictments.

Nixon was apparently acquainted with the Miami National Bank during this period. There is, for example, a man named William Pallot, a Smathers-type Florida Democrat who served as a chief executive officer and director of Miami National from 1959 to 1963. In 1968, Pallot headed the Florida State chapter of United Citizens for Nixon/Agnew.

Miami National was the chief creditor in a bankruptcy case that resulted in a \$3 million damage suit against Nixon and other members of his New York law firm, in 1968.

Another of the bank's directors, James L. King, apparently knew Nixon well enough to win a presidential appointment as a judge in the U.S. District Court for Southern Florida, in October, 1970. When asked about Lanksy's involvement in Miami National, King replied to reporters, "No comment."

It is interesting to note that one of King's first cases as a judge dealt with a suit against Bebe Rebozo's Key Biscayne Bank. It involves the passage of some stolen stock through the bank, and according to several Miami reporters, King was in the process of dismissing the case when the Miami News began looking into it. That stolen stock transaction has since made major headlines as a sidelight to Watergate, even forcing Nixon to come to his friend Rebozo's aid by proclaiming him "an honest man," during a press conference.

In 1966, Bebe Rebozo founded the Cape Florida Development Company, along with Donald Berg, Francisco Saralegui, a wealthy Cuban refugee newspaper publisher, and Robert Haverfield, a Florida state senator.

Berg, who served as president of the Cape Florida Development Company, has publicly acknowledged that he is well acquainted with Louis Chesler, Lansky's long-time business associate. It was Chesler who fronted for Lansky in the early 60's in the Bahamas as the national crime syndicate began to rebuild its gambling empire that it had lost in Havana after the success of the Cuban Revolution. Berg also freely admits that he has met with Chesler often to discuss business, terming Chesler a "great guy."

The Secret Service found Berg's background questionable enough to tell the President to stop eating at Berg's Jamaica Inn on Key Biscayne. The Inn was a favorite eating place of Nixon in his visits to Key Biscayne as a private citizen. Members of Nixon's immediate family continue to frequent the restaurant.

Largely through the efforts of Haverfield, the state of Florida decided to create a park on the

southern end of the Key, to be called Cape Florida State Park. The state of Florida then forked over \$25,000 per acre for land assessed at \$15,145 per acre. The Ansan group and Rebozo's company received at least \$1 million more than their \$8 million asking price for land which had gone unpurchased for the previous four years.

Then Rebozo's company paid \$1 million for one hundred prime waterfront lots adjacent to the park. For a short time, Rebozo's company claimed it was having trouble selling its high-priced lots. But in 1967, Rebozo brought in Richard Nixon for promotional photos, and sales picked up quickly. Nixon was allowed to pay a little more than \$25,000 each for two lots worth \$75,000 total at the time.

And it is one of these lots that Nixon failed to record at the Dade County Courthouse until 1971. That was the year that its mortgages, held by Desser, were satisfied. The first mortgage was satisfied in February, 1971 and the second in March. Nixon waited until both were paid off, thereby avoiding the stigma of a connection with Desser, he hoped.

One year after Nixon received his two lots, he established the Florida White House on Key Biscayne.

"Now Nixon's island paradise seems more like a closed compound of corruption than the innocent resort home of an elected official," wrote one observer. "With the two ends of the island 'reserved' as parks, the central district of homes is reserved for an elite group at least a few of whom reserved their places in highly questionable fashion."

And this includes the President of the United States.

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(Thanks to Jeff Gerth's article, "Nixon and the Mafia," in Sundance; Newsday; and Lansky, by Hank Messick.)

"In the past, gynecology justified women's confinement to the home on the basis of women's supposed physical frailty and unfitness for outside pursuits. But now that middle-class women are finally sturdy enough to go out to work, they are told that their children are too "delicate" to be left behind. Psychology has "discovered" that at least up to the age of 3, children are totally dependent on one-to-one mothering! Send your child out to daycare or hire a babysitter and you supposedly inflict a risk of lasting neurosis. So now it is the small child of the middle-class woman who has become too "delicate" for the "outside world" of daycare, babysitters and playgroups.

In contrast, the children of welfare mothers--who ought to be out working, according to current moral standards--are emotionally sturdy enough for the most alienating industrial-style daycare centers."

Barbara Ehrenreich and Deirdre English, Complaints & Disorders, The Feminist Press

AFL-CIO ENDORSES FARMWORKER BOYCOTT AS HARVEST SEASON BEGINS IN COACHELLA VALLEY

COACHELLA, Calif. (LNS)--As boycotts against scab grapes and lettuce continue in all parts of the country, California is moving into the grape harvest season and the United Farm Workers (UFW) strike is spreading north from the Coachella Valley in Southern California.

At the same time, the 13.5 million member AFL-CIO gave its backing, in the first week of April, to the boycotts. AFL-CIO President George Meany asked all AFL-CIO unions, state and local labor federations, to rally support for the UFW boycott by urging consumers not to buy scab lettuce and grapes. AFL-CIO support of the recent Farah boycott helped Farah workers win their strike.

But the endorsement also exacted a compromise from the UFW, requiring them to give up their one-year old secondary boycott of supermarket chains which sell the scab produce in exchange for a primary product boycott with AFL-CIO support.

However, the new agreement does not apply to the Gallo wine boycott. Cesar Chavez, president of the UFW, said that the UFW would continue this boycott on its own and try to obtain an AFL-CIO endorsement for it. The endorsement has been held up because of objections by the AFL-CIO affiliated Glass Bottle Blowers and the Wine Distillery Workers Union, both of whom currently hold contracts with Gallo.

In June 1973, the AFL-CIO executive council voted \$1.6 million in strike benefits to the UFW through a 12-cent per member assessment of all its affiliates. This year, a similar strike fund will not be forthcoming but the UFW has the green-light to go directly to AFL-CIO affiliates to solicit funds for the strike and boycott.

Just one week before the endorsement came, the United Auto Workers gave the UFW a \$100,000 check and promised to send people to join in the UFW picket lines.

* * *

The UFW has just recently renewed contracts with two California wineries--Christian Brothers and Novitiate. The Christian Brothers contract, first signed in 1967, covers 500 workers at ranches in St. Helena, Reedley and Napa. The contract with Novitiate, also signed originally in 1967, covers 28 workers at a Los Gatos ranch.

A contract with Almaden Vineyards, Inc. was renewed in late March, less than 10 days after workers chased a group of Teamster organizers out of the fields.

Last summer the Teamsters brought in goons to terrorize the UFW pickets. Now, they've switched their tactics and for the first time are sending organizers into the fields. Previously they simply signed sweetheart contracts with the growers.

"They told us they had good benefits, a medical plan and everything," recalled Jose Medina at the San Lucas Ranch. "But we know this is nothing but lies. They're trying to take advantage of us."

The new three-year Almaden contract covers 800

workers and provides for an initial base pay wage increase of 15¢ an hour retroactive to January 1 and another increase of 10¢ an hour to \$2.95 on July 1. Then, the pay scale increases 15¢ an hour each year in all job categories.

Also included is a union hiring hall, a medical and pension plan, detailed pesticide protection, and such benefits as 6 paid holidays, paid vacations, time and a half for work on Sunday, and leaves of absence without loss of seniority.

"It's a magnificent contract that we have," said Jose Concepcion Gutierrez, a worker at Almaden's Paicenes Ranch near Hollister. "I think it sets a basis for the other companies to renew their contracts. And with this, Gallo is going to have to sign also. They don't know what to do with their wines."

The UFW currently has boycott committees in every major city in the U.S. and Canada. More than 5,000 volunteers and union members work in these committees.

* * *

In response to the AFL-CIO endorsement of the grape and lettuce boycott, Teamster president Frank E. Fitzsimmons took the unusual step of writing to the leaders of all AFL-CIO affiliated unions to threaten that participation in the boycott would mean no future cooperation from his powerful 2.2 million member union.

An AFL-CIO spokesman declined comment, saying only, "The boycott must be hurting."

Teamster tactics have changed dramatically in recent weeks. The union is now spending \$100,000 a month in a campaign directed by public relation experts to try and change their image.

And during an interview with newsmen in Los Angeles a few weeks ago, Fitzsimmons--who gets \$125,000 a year plus unlimited expenses--complained that the press is helping the UFW cover up the fact that Chavez is a millionaire.

Chavez and all the people who work for the UFW get \$5 a week plus expenses for modest housing, meals and transportation.

Fitzsimmons charges that Chavez drives out to some ranch in a limousine, dressed in expensive clothes and then changes to some old work clothes to walk on a picket line and get his picture taken.

"Then he walks back to his limousine, out of sight of the cameras, gets into his fancy clothes and drives away. Why don't you damn people print that?" shouted Fitzsimmons.

Another Teamster official, when asked if he believed the story said, "I don't."

* * *

In Tucson, Arizona meanwhile, a nationwide organization of independent truckers called Truckers for Justice (TFJ) pledged to respect UFW picket lines and not haul scab grapes or lettuce.

Georgia truck driver and chairman of TFJ, A.S. Phifer, said that his organization and the UFW had reached a "working alliance," because "truckers and farmworkers are both victims of the policies of the

giant monopolies and a corrupt government."

Truckers for Justice was formed at a Tucson truck stop during the nationwide shutdown by independent truckers on December 13-14, 1973. Their membership grew rapidly to the present level of over 500 long haul truck drivers.

The UFW in return, supports the truckers' demands for a rollback of fuel prices to the level of May 15, 1973, a complete public audit of the major oil companies' records, the elimination of the 55 mile-per-hour speed limit, and full review of problems faced by the truckers.

And TFJ communications director Rees Lloyd concluded, "Our position is that if Fitzsimmons and Nixon want to eat scab grapes and lettuce, they'll have to eat them in the fields."

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Thanks to El Malcriado for some of the info in this story.

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[See packet #600 for more background on Portugal. See also graphics in this packet.]

MILITARY COUP IN PORTUGAL; GOV'T IN HANDS OF OPPONENTS OF AFRICAN WARS.

LISBON, Portugal (LNS) -- Portuguese Premier Marcello Caetano surrendered to a seven-man military junta on the afternoon of April 25, after troops of rebellious soldiers and officers entered Lisbon at dawn, and seized control of major government ministries and a radio station.

Although some resistance is still reported, three waves of what was considered Caetano's most loyal Seventh Cavalry Regiment joined the Armed Forces Movement, the name given to the military opposition. Many people in Lisbon were reported to have welcomed the rebel troops, offering them food and drink.

Presently at the head of the junta is General Antonio de Spínola, closely flanked by General Francisco Gomes. Caetano had dismissed both from high positions in the country's military staff in March, as a result of the publication of Spínola's book criticizing the Caetano regime.

In his book Portugal and the Future, Spínola had written that a Portuguese military victory in the wars of liberation being fought in the African colonies of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau was impossible. He advocated granting the colonies "equal power" in a federation with Portugal.

On March 16 of this year, a military rebellion of Spínola supporters was put down by Caetano's loyal troops.

General Spínola, though he appears to be more moderate than either Caetano or Caetano's predecessor, Salazar, has been a part of European fascist movements for over four decades. He received training in the German army in the 1930s, and fought as a volunteer with the fascist forces during the Spanish Civil War. In 1961, Spínola fought as colonel and later as general against the liberation forces in Angola. Later, as Portuguese Governor of Guinea-Bissau, he ran Portugal's unsuccessful counterinsur-

gency campaign against the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and the Cape Verde Islands (PAIGC). (The independence of the liberated areas of Guinea-Bissau has recently been granted international recognition by the United Nations.)

In a proclamation issued after it had seized power, the junta stated its intention of "completing a program of salvation for the country and the restitution to the Portuguese people of the civil liberties of which they have been deprived." The junta has also said that free elections for a national assembly will be held "as soon as possible."

Whether or not the junta is able to remain in power, it is clear that the majority of the Portuguese people, bled dry by Portugal's long and costly colonial wars, are favorable to a change. Portuguese workers have the smallest per capita income in Europe -- \$539 a year. Unable to survive in Portugal, more than two million have gone abroad to look for work in the last 20 years. Although short strikes are frequent, labor organizations have been outlawed under the 50-year, fascist rule.

The increasing number of draft resisters is more evidence of growing opposition in Portugal. Fifty percent of the people most recently drafted refused to report for service, and about 100,000 draft resisters have left the country to avoid serving in the armed forces. Of those that have served an increasing number desert from the Portuguese army or refuse to enter into direct confrontation with liberation forces.

Militant actions from left organizations within Portugal have increased in recent years. The Revolutionary Brigade (BR) has committed acts of sabotage against military targets since 1970. In November, 1971, a large explosion caused considerable damage in an underground NATO base near Lisbon. The following July, 15 trucks waiting to be requisitioned by the army were blown up.

Ten BR members raided the armed services map offices in Lisbon and took more than 60 pounds of ordinance surveys of the African territories, which they later distributed to the liberation movements. In March of last year, explosions damaged military headquarters, the army recruiting center, and the army's duplication services in Lisbon.

Liberation forces in Portugal's African colonies have made it clear that they would not agree to Spínola's recent proposal of a federation. After the unsuccessful March 16 rebellion, Marcelino dos Santos, Vice President of the Mozambique Liberation Front (Frelimo) dismissed Spínola's plans for the future structure of the African colonies as a trick to perpetuate Lisbon's "oppression and exploitation" of Africa.

Various left political organizations have expressed their distrust of Spínola. The BR, recognizing Spínola's possibilities for a political future, has said that they considered "General Spínola to be a fascist." It remains to be seen how the junta will deal with the hundreds of political prisoners now in Portuguese jails.

But there is no doubt that the conflict within the Portuguese military that has surfaced so publicly (CONTINUED ON INSIDE OF FRONT COVER ----)

[See graphics to go with this story. Also see packet #587 for interview with a woman active in the waitressing union.]

"NO MORE MUFFINS TILL THE UNION'S IN":
BOSTON RESTAURANT WORKERS WIN UNION RECOGNITION

LIBERATION News Service

Saturday, March 9 began like a normal day for the strikers--restaurant workers at the Pewter Pot Restaurant on Boylston Street in Boston. At 8 am, bundled up against the cold, they took their places on the picket line outside the Pewter Pot to greet the muffin-hungry shoppers, secretaries and business-people that frequent Copely Square.

"Honor our picket line," "Would you look at our leaflet?" and as a last resort, "Don't Scab!" the woman at the door called to the bleary-eyed coffee-addicts as they approached. The circle of three or four on the sidewalk in front sang out to the passersbys -- "I don't know but I've been told/ The Pewter Pot is lined with gold/ We told the bossman about our case/ He said we're throwing apple pie in mother's face/ what they can't seem to get through their heads/ If we don't work no one will get fed!"

By the afternoon things had warmed up some. The manager of the restaurant had come out to make his usual threat that people had better move back further from his property. The line had filled out some. At 2:30 there was the sound of shouting down the street and suddenly several hundred people--women marching in commemoration of International Women's Day--were milling around outside the Pewter Pot chanting "Pewter Pot workers are gonna win--No more muffins till the union's in."

It took ten minutes to get an expanded picket line organized and then it stretched over half the stores on the block--"No more muffins, no more tea, no more male supremacy." Forty-five minutes later, the empty Pewter Pot locked its doors, and managers and scabs began cleaning up for the day.

BOSTON (LNS)--Restaurant workers at Boston's Boylston Street Pewter Pot voted 20-0 in favor of union recognition on April 11. All but 3 of the 37 workers--cooks, dishwashers, waitresses, waiters, and cashiers--walked off the job February 25 in protest of the harassment and firing of union sympathizers. Their union, the Independent Restaurant Workers' Union (formerly the Harvard Square Waitresses Organizing Committee) is a small independent union which began three years ago at a Cambridge, Mass. restaurant called Cronin's. Now three locals have been organized and won, and the Pewter Pot election makes four.

Union activity at the Pewter Pot, a large Boston chain, began last fall when several employees from the Boylston Street store sent a letter to the management protesting terrible working conditions. These included such things as no water and no heat on occasion, burns from cookware because the physical layout of the kitchen is inadequate for the number of people who use it, and work schedules that change every week. Because of this, they are always on call if the boss decides he needs them. In addition, waiters and waitresses were being required to prepare food for the cooks and to do housekeeping chores--all at \$1.10 an hour.

The supervisor came down to the store and allowed each employee who had signed the letter five minutes to air their grievances. But nothing changed.

Several months later, a large majority of the workers filed cards with the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) stating their desire to become local #4 of the IRWU. After not receiving an answer to their letter requesting union recognition, they then began a recognition picket line on January 17.

Daily picketing was successful in keeping much business from the Pewter Pot. The Pot is so understaffed that the manager has had to bus tables and so many tables have remained empty that the restaurant must often end its business days in mid-afternoon.

But because the Pewter Pot is a large chain, the management's tactic has been to "wait it out"--taking losses at this one store, and hiring expensive lawyers to stall and try to out-manuever the IRWU through the state and national legal machinery. Pewter Pot even printed an expensive counter-leaflet to give its scab customers explaining the "insubordination" of strikers who didn't see "necessary, common-sense business rules and regulations" management's way.

Pewter Pot operates 20 "muffin houses" in the greater Boston area (14 company stores and 6 franchises). Three years ago the chain was bought up by Kentucky Fried Chicken, which was in turn bought up by Heublein, the international food and liquor conglomerate. It is Heublein's lawyer-hiring and financial backing that have decided the management's tactics in fighting the union.

And it is easy to see why they have invested so much time and money, for in the long run, it is very much in their interest to keep unions out of all the food service chains. Some of the union's demands, for instance, are: sick pay, overtime, and vacation pay, and hospital insurance; as well as job security, safe working conditions, equal pay for all workers and a minority hiring quota. Presently Pewter Pot employs no third world people.

Heublein's main strategy was to argue before the National Labor Relations Board that the bargaining unit for the union must include all 14 Pewter Pot restaurants in the area, not just the one on Boylston Street. One waitress active in the strike explained that "it would be a superhuman feat to organize and prevail against the pressures and harassments brought to bear on 14 stores at once."

"The Pewter Pot district supervisor considers his Boylston Street store employees troublemakers; he once told some of them, 'We would never have any trouble at our suburban stores, it's just housewives and high school girls. We can do whatever we want with them.'"

For one week in mid-March, picketers traveled out to Burlington, Mass. to the commissary where Pewter Pot's muffins are made. There they set up day long pickets--two people at each of the three entrances--to stop the incoming trucks from making deliveries. The truckers honored their demands

and flour, muffin-mix, cocoa syrup and other trucks all turned away.

The strikers had planned to continue this tactic, but on March 12 the NLRB made a favorable--and landmark--decision upholding the strikers' contention that the Boylston Street Pewter Pot did indeed constitute a bargaining unit. This decision now opens the way for other chain restaurant operations to be organized shop by shop--a situation that will greatly aid restaurant organizing throughout the country.

Management immediately made a request for review of the decision in Washington. But their appeal was denied by the NLRB in the first week of April, and the local's union election went on as scheduled April 11, producing the resounding 20-0 victory.

The NLRB officially certified the election results in late April and by law, management must now begin to "bargain in good faith" with the union by May 2. Whether the company will indeed bargain, however, remains to be seen. (There are rumors that the Boylston store might close down rather than accept the union.) The NLRB decision only clears the way for opening contract negotiations and the seven Unfair Labor Practice Charges brought against the Pot by the union are still waiting on the Massachusetts Labor Relations Commission (MLRC) books. Certainly the NLRB decision in their favor is important, but union members have found through experience that labor law machinery is a mixed blessing, for management has successfully used the MLRC and the NLRB to stall and tangle the union ever since its beginning.

The Boston Women's Law Collective, said one union member, has been "our light shining in the Wilderness." The Law Collective has taken on the legal affairs of the union at a low fee and given much of their time. "Because of this," she said, "we are maintaining under the pressure of dragged out legal maneuvers and harassment."

The most recent legal victory for the union was an NLRB decision on April 24 which ordered the Cambridge restaurant Hava Nagila (Local #3 of the IRWU) to immediately reinstate June Gross, a waitress who was fired some months ago for union organizing. In addition, she won full back pay which came to \$1200.

There's no doubt that momentum is on the side of the union. The Pewter Pot workers continue to picket and hope that as more and more restaurant workers hear of their success, the union will grow in numbers and strength.

For more information about the union, write to the Independent Restaurant Workers' Union, c/o Lucy Marx, 250 Beacon St., Somerville, Mass., 02143.

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[Thanks to Lucy Marx, Nancy Stark and June Gross for this story.]

Please try to send us something this month--we're not out of the hole yet folks.

APPEALS COURT REVERSES CLOSING OF PLANT, CHARGED WITH DUMPING WASTE, CONTAINING ASBESTOS, INTO LAKE SUPERIOR

LIBERATION News Service

SILVER BAY, Minn. (LNS) -- After a nine month trial which capped several years of environmentalist protest, a federal district judge ordered the immediate shutdown of the huge Reserve Mining Company taconite processing plant at Silver Bay, Minnesota. In the surprise ruling handed down on April 20, Judge Miles Lord gave the plant a scant seven hours to cease operations. He found that the industrial waste Reserve pours into the air and the water of Lake Superior "substantially endangers the health of the people" in the area.

Judge Lord cited the "large amounts of minute amphibole (asbestos) fibers" which the plant discharges into the environment. Prolonged exposure to these fibrous particles "can produce asbestosis, mesothelioma, and cancer of the lung, gastrointestinal tract and larynx," he said.

Two days later, however, a hastily convened three-judge panel of the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals issued a stay of the shutdown order, giving the company until May 15 to present an appeal of the lower court order.

The stay, which was delivered after only 15 minutes of deliberation, allows the plant to resume daily dumping of some 67,000 tons of taconite tailings into Lake Superior. Normally the plant operates 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

When Reserve first built its plant (which extracts iron ore pellets from taconite rock), at Silver Bay in 1955, Lake Superior was considered the largest and purest fresh water lake in the world. But by 1969, the lake had become so filthy that environmentalist groups in Duluth, 50 miles to the south, forced the federal government to pressure the company to stop dumping its wastes there. The effort was unsuccessful. Reserve is the only industrial polluter of Lake Superior.

It wasn't until February, 1972, that the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) finally brought suit against Reserve, which is owned jointly by Republic Steel and Armco Steel. There was speculation that the delay was related to the fact that Willis Boyer, chairman of the board of Republic, was a vice-chairman of the Ohio Republican Finance Committee, and C. William Verity, head of both Armco and Reserve, was a Republican fund raiser.

Although environmentalists say it was known six months earlier, the EPA announced last June that "high concentrations" of potentially injurious asbestos fibers had been found in the western end of Lake Superior, the source of drinking water for the city of Duluth (population 100,000) and several smaller towns. To study the danger, the EPA brought in a team of scientists, including the internationally known expert on environmental cancers, Dr. Irving Selikoff.

As a result of studies which spanned two decades, Dr. Selikoff proved conclusively in 1972 that prolonged exposure to asbestos fibers in the air

is a serious health hazard. His conclusions generated widespread concern about asbestos in the workplace and in consumer products.

At one asbestos plant in New Jersey where it was shown that 40% of the workers die of asbestos-related cancer, the frequency of death from lung cancer was 8 times the national average; the frequency of gastro-intestinal cancers was 4 times the national average.

In fact, asbestos seems capable of producing cancer just about any place in the body once the particles are somehow ingested. The ability of the sharp, dust-like particles to penetrate the lungs once inhaled has produced a high incidence of cancer of the membrane surrounding the lung, a disease called mesothelioma. While in the general population this disease causes one in 10,000 deaths, of the 632 asbestos workers that Dr. Selikoff monitored in one study, 32 had died of it by 1972.

The studies in Duluth, while not showing a conclusive link between the polluted drinking water of Lake Superior and the rate of fatal cancer, did show high levels of asbestos in tissues obtained from autopsies on deceased residents. This confirmed limited studies which showed that when asbestos is placed in the stomachs of animals, it rapidly enters the bloodstream and is widely dispersed in the body.

In any case, it was recently revealed that the Reserve plant was pumping asbestos into the air as well as the water.

Reserve has fought, tooth and nail, attempts to curtail its pollution of the area. It first tried to stop the suit against it on complicated grounds, claiming that some of the plaintiffs in the federal suit, including environmental groups and the governments of three adjoining states, either had no jurisdiction or no real interest in the case. The company also claimed that correct procedure, including all legal recourse which must proceed a suit, was not followed.

When those motions to dismiss the suit were denied, Reserve simply returned to denying that its discharges are a health hazard. In addition, the company maintained that there were no feasible alternatives to dumping the taconite tailings into the water, going so far as to conceal company studies which showed the contrary. By the end of January, Judge Lord said that the plaintiffs had made a case "showing that it is practical and feasible to do something with those wastes other than dumping them into Lake Superior."

And in early February, Judge Lord concluded that there was "a very substantial public health menace based upon the evidence I have heard up to this point." He told attorneys for the company "you can anticipate that there will be required an on-land disposal system" for the taconite wastes.

It had been expected that the court would allow a considerable amount of time for the construction of an on-land disposal facility. But testimony by Armco chairman Verity on April 20 was apparently the last straw for Judge Lord, who has been exasperated by the company's lack of cooperation throughout the proceedings. Verity stated, "It is our judgment that the discharges don't constitute a health hazard."

He said that Reserve was willing to begin construction on a \$172 million on-land disposal system

but attached several conditions, including state and federal financial assistance and "satisfactory court resolution of the alledged health issue," so that Reserve could not be held accountable for any health injury claims.

Lord responded by saying, "I regard your suggestion that I change my opinion as regards the health issue as preposterous." He said the proposal that the court call on the government to come to Reserve's assistance was "absurd" and that his order closing the plant was due to "the defendant's intransigence."

He continued by chiding the company for "exposing thousands daily to a substantial health risk in order to maintain the current profitability for the present operation." And that profitability, reputed to be the greatest in the taconite industry, is considerable--\$60,000 clear profit is made by Reserve each day for its two owners, Armco and Republic.

According to the Northern Environmental Council, one of the plaintiffs in the suit, the financial burden of constructing and operating an acceptable on-land dumping facility would do no more than bring Reserve's profit in line with the rest of the industry.

Unfortunately, Reserve has considerable economic as well as political clout. The towns of Silver Bay and nearby Babbitt, where Reserve mines its taconite, did not exist before 1955. Between its two operations, Reserve employs 3100 workers, including 95% of Silver Bay's workforce. And 64% of the town's budget comes from taxes on the plant. A plant and the resulting mine shutdown would force these 3100 workers to rely on state unemployment benefits of up to \$85 a week.

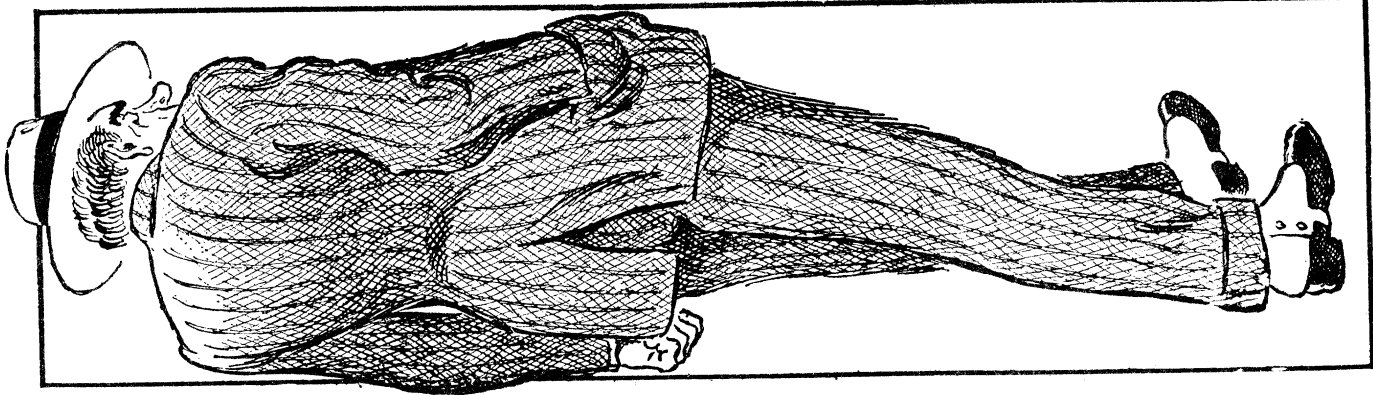
In his decision, Judge Lord, who comes from a poor family which worked the Minnesota iron range, expressed his concern about the economic impact of the shutdown. He told the steel executives sitting in the courtroom that he had a "very disquieting and discomforting feeling pervasive throughout these proceedings that it was your intention to close that mine all along because it is ancient and inefficient and much depreciated, and that the court was only used as an instrumentality to close that mine."

As a result of that classic scare tactic, the United Steelworkers Union has joined in the company's defense. The demise of the plant would mean the demise of Silver Bay, said the part time mayor of Silver Bay, who has worked for Reserve for 18 years. "I'd have to start all over again from the bottom with no seniority."

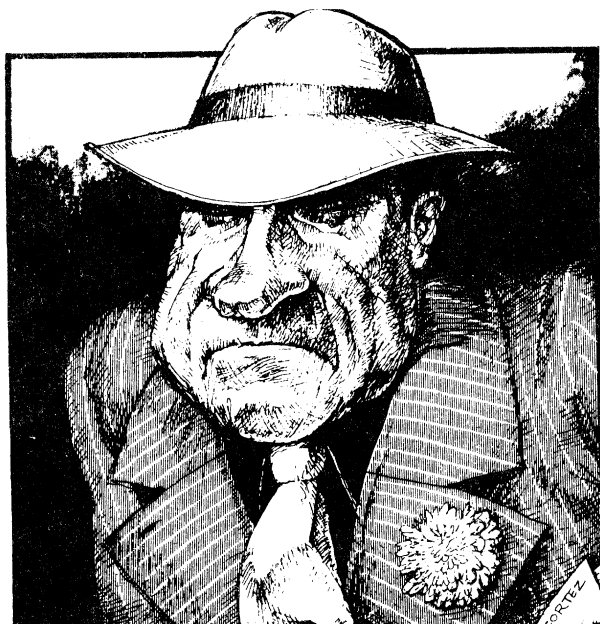
"The company's got those people eating out of its' hands," said one environmentalist. One machinist with Reserve said about the shutdown, "I can't say it's completely unfair. If there's a health hazard, there's no doubt in my mind it should be stopped." But his is a minority view.

"If the plant is downed, we're going to have to go, that's all," said Herbert Larson, vice-president of the Steelworkers local. And when faced with an immediate prospect of unemployment, and uprooting and relocating a family, it's easier to ignore the possibility of disease in the hazy future. As with other industrial carcinogens, cancers caused by asbestos don't show up for 20 to 30 years. So even though experts like Dr. Selikoff predict that of the million workers who have been exposed to asbestos, 200,000 will die of lung cancer, 70,000 of asbestosis (a lung scarring disease), and 150,000 of other cancers, the union at Reserve hasn't made a move to deal with the threat to its members.

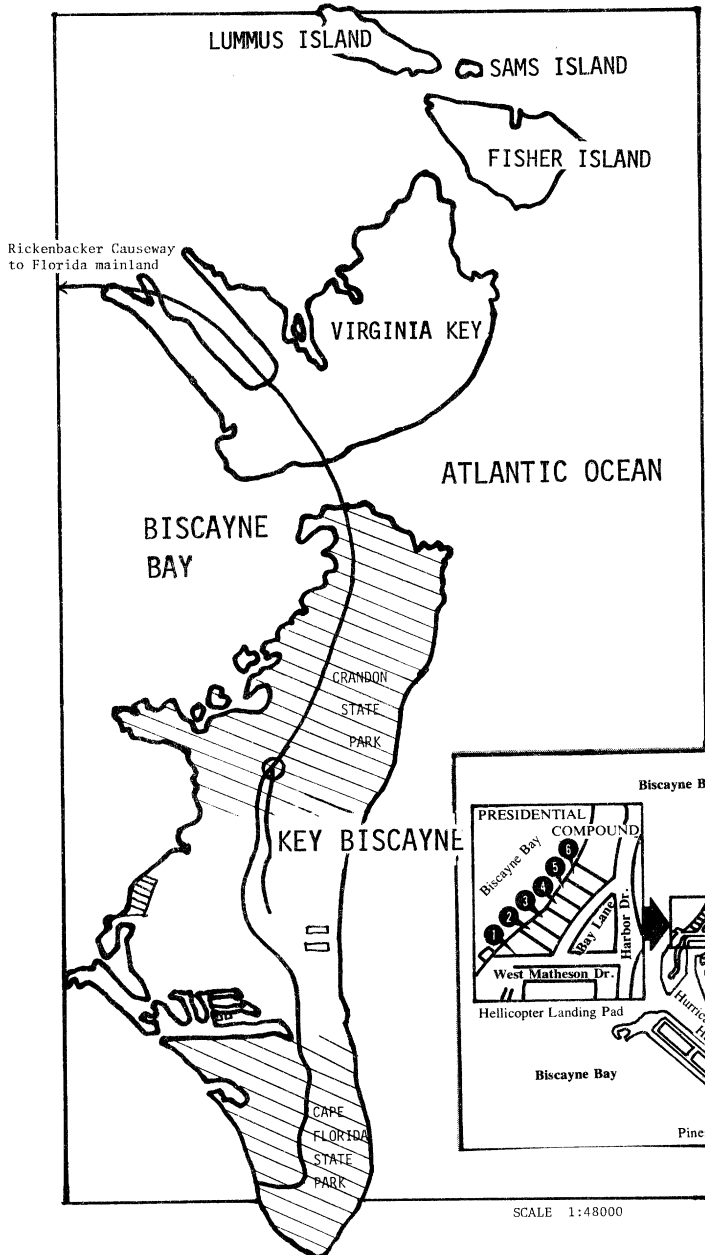
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Klaus Albrechtsen

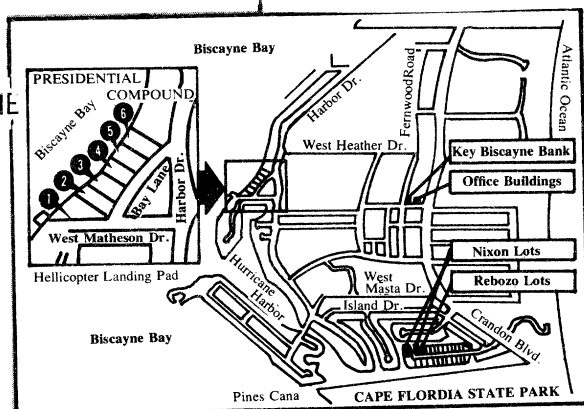


"The first million's always the hardest, Dick . . . but from here on it's Easy Street."



LOTS

1. President Nixon
2. Charles (Boke) Rebozo
3. Robert Abplanalp
4. Edwin Underwood (Trustee)



SCALE 1:48000



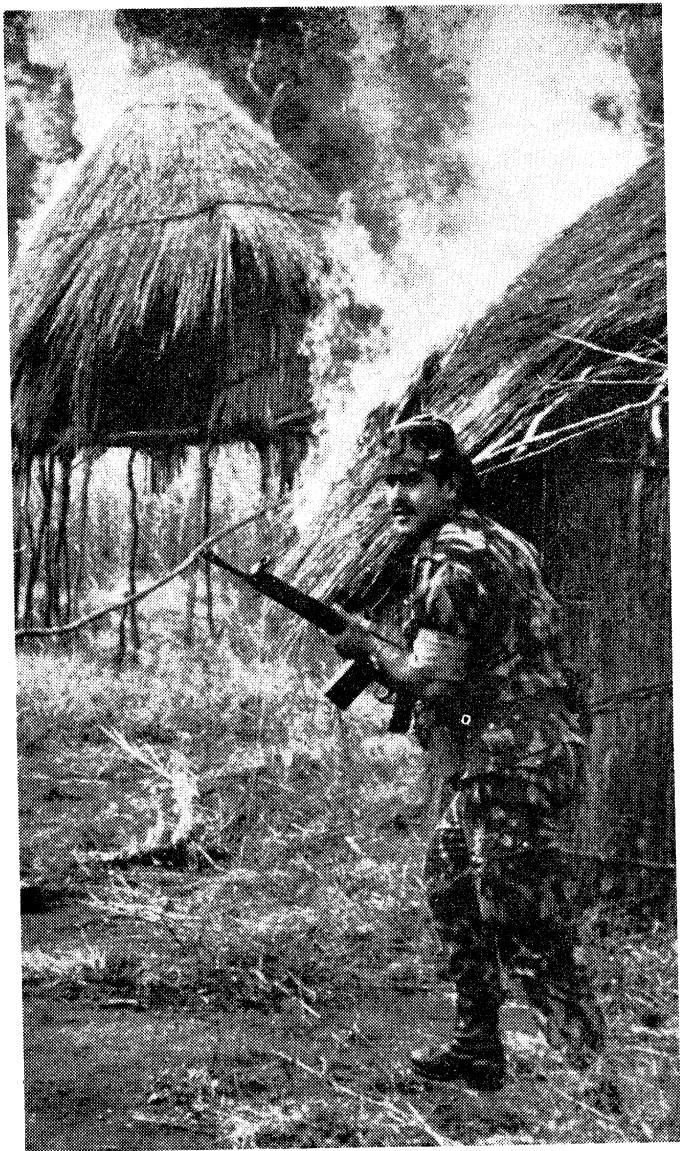
TOP: Nixon as gangster. See
story on page five.

MIDDLE RIGHT: Cartoon of Nixon and Bebe Rebozo.
See story on page five.

MIDDLE LEFT: Nixon as gangster. Goes with
story on page five.
CREDIT: Jenness Cortez/Washington Park Spirit

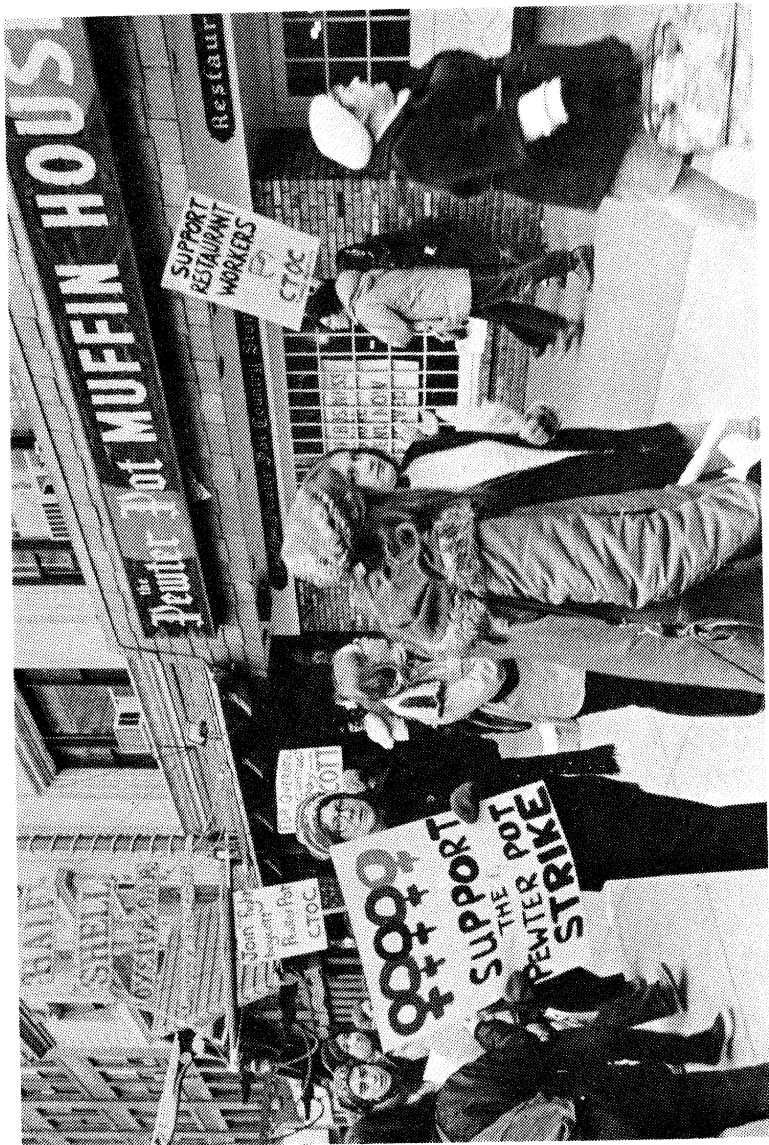
BOTTOM RIGHT: Portuguese army in Africa. See story
on page nine. CREDIT: Prensa Latina/Afrique Asie/LNS

BOTTOM LEFT: Map of Key Biscayne and surround-
ing islands showing Nixon's land and his
neighbors. See story page five.
CREDIT: Sundance & LNS



BUT LOVING YOUR JOB . . .

And caring about your profession doesn't mean that you can't have *other* loves . . . like one for that special man in your life. Somewhere along the line, you may have heard that if you join the Air Force, you have to give up thoughts of becoming a wife. That's simply not true! A happy woman makes a better officer . . . and we know it. Not only can you get married and still continue your military career, but if you marry a military man, the Air Force will make every effort to assign you and your husband to the same base. It's exciting enough just to share his personal life . . . but there's no greater thrill than really *understanding* the special problems your husband faces because you've been there yourself. You speak his language, not only in love, but professionally. That's sharing at its very best.



*TOP RIGHT: Page from Air Force recruiting pamphlet.
Can go with story on page 1 and in last packet.*

*TOP LEFT: Portuguese soldier burning village
in Africa. See story page 9.*

*BOTTOM RIGHT: Women demonstrating outside Pewter
Pot restaurant in Boston on International Women's
Day. Workers at the Pewter Pot have recently won
union recognition after a strike. See story page 10.
CREDIT: Shubee Ong/LNS*

*BOTTOM LEFT: State troopers removing demonstrat-
ors from library at the University of Connecticut.
219 black students were arrested after they oc-
cupied the building over night. The next day about
50 white students were arrested when they occupied
the same building as a show of support for the
black students. See story page 3.*